FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1848. [NO. 1615.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Just Received and for Sale,

21 BBLS. New Orleans MOLASSES, and 23 bundles prime Northern Hay.

A. W. STEEL.

May 6, 1848. 14-2w

NOTICE.

The subscriber has just received his

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting in part of Calicoes, Mouslin de Laines, &c. &c.; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, for gentlemen and boys; superfine Hats of the latest style; Boots and Shoes. The stock of Goods now on hand is desirable, and will be sold very low.

A good assortment of GROCERIES kept constantly on hand; iron, nails, hardware, &c.

P. TAYLOR.

May 6, 1848. 14-2w

For Sale.—200 very superior Wayne county Bacon Hams; 15 bbls. best N. O. Molasses. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

May 8, 1848. 13tf

TO TEACHERS.

THE Proprietors of the Lumberton Academy wish to engage the services of a Teacher, capable of preparing Scholars for any of the classes of the University. It is believed that the situation will yield,—if a good Teacher can be procured who will take charge of it permanently,—$750 or $1000 per annum.

Applications either by letter or in person, to either of the subscribers, at Lumberton, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

R. S. FRENCH,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.

Lumberton, May 5, 1848. 14-6w

$30 REWARD.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Station at Fayetteville, N. C. April 28, 1848, the Recruit WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a native of [illegible] county, N. C. and enlisted in Pittsborough, Feb. 16, 1848. He is about [illegible] four years of age, grey eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and is five feet 9½ inches high. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above named Deserter and deliver him at the Rendezvous in Fayetteville, or the nearest recruiting station or military post.

CHARLES R. JONES,
Capt. 12th Infantry.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my negro man BILL, a Carpenter by trade. He has been lurking in and about the Town for the last three or four weeks.

A. W. STEEL.

May 6, 1848. 14-2w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1848.

Joseph Jarman, Ex'r, vs. Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment, levied on Lands of the Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next County Court, to be held for Duplin county, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July, then and there to plead or demur, or judgment by default will be entered, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said Court, at Office at Kenansville, the 3d Monday in April, 1848.

J. H. JERMAIN, Clk.

(Pr. adv. $3 00.) 14-6w

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols. $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Methodist Hymns; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

April 22.

Copartnership Formed,

UNDER the title of PETER EVANS & SON, for the purpose of transacting the Milling and Grocery Business, at their Mills in Chatham county.

PETER EVANS.
F. G. EVANS.

April 22, 1848. 12-6w

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Trinity School

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter.
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils, to which number, the School will, for the present, be limited, and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS: For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 7th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

April 21, 1848. 12-8w

HOWD'S
UNITED STATES

PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct-acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying South of the James River and East of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Millwright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gate for the small Wheels are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of Iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

Finding it entirely out of the power of my Agent to attend to the sale of these valuable Wheels in the South-western part of the State of North Carolina, I would sell this valuable Patent at unprecedented low prices, singly or collectively, in the following Counties, to-wit: Cherokee, Macon, Buncombe, Yancey, McDowell, Burke, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union, Orange, Rowan, Cabarrus, Davie, Surry, Anson, Stokes, Stanly, Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and others. Millwrights, Mill owners, and others, would find it greatly to their interest by availing themselves of this offer, as I am determined to sell at such prices as will enable purchasers to profit by it. For further particulars, address my Agent, Mr. A. P. Hurt, Fayetteville, N. C., who will give prompt attention to all orders or inquiries, and will furnish models to purchasers of County Rights.

URIAH WELLS.

As regards the utility of this valuable Patent, I refer to the Certificates attached.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms, and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the Company.

Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.

Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, furnished by you, which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn*. During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, December 22, 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 91 Looms, with all the other Machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Supt't Battersea Manf. Co.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle County, Va., March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that Mr A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.

GEO McNEILL.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that I have had many years experience as miller, and am acquainted with most kinds of water wheels in use, but my experience with Howd's Cast Iron Patent Wheel, which I am now using in Mr. McNeill's Mill, possesses many advantages; and I believe that millers generally would be greatly benefitted by adopting them; and I would recommend them to public notice.

I. W. CLARK.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Super'dt of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 7th Jan'y, 1848:

The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.

Respectfully, yours,

U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

☞ The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatning Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.

Address, A. P. HURT,
Fayetteville, N. C.

May 5, 1848. 14-w

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittimore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.

Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 4, 1848. 9tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.
J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.

Fayetteville, April 3. 9

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by

J. & T. WADDELL.

March 4, 1848. 5-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 9tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

MAY 1, 1848.
D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received,—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton ditto; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. [13tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

STAGE NOTICE.

NO baggage or packages will be forwarded by Stage from this place, or delivered if received here, until all charges are paid.

C. S. BARBEE, Agent.

May 1. 13-6wpd

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21. 3-tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

April 3, 1848. 10-8w

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

For May, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY.

$55,000.

200 Prizes of $1,000!

Being the lowest 3 Number Prizes.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 21, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 27, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $55,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 14,236, 1 of 10,000, 2 Prizes of 6,000, 2 of 5,000, 2 of 4,000, 10 of 2,000, 200 (lowest 3 No. Prizes) of 1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages	of 26	Wholes,	$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.

April 27, 1848. 13-tdpd

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kinne's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kinne's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial,
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.

For sale by

Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.

November 22, 1847. 90-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by

SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.

Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Bereges and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-8w

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenedines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doe-skin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 27, 1848. 8-2m

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. Sugar House MOLASSES.
50 do. Cuba ditto.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 25. 12tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 6-Y

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

WANTING AN OWNER,

A LOT of HOLLOW-WARE, J.
Also a lot " " K,
And 25 kegs Powder, W. H.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' S. B. Co.

May 1, 1848. 13tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SMITHFIELD.

This village is improving rapidly, and bids fair to become, in a few years, a place of considerable business. Three or four years ago there were but three Stores at this village; at this time there are 6 or 7 regular Stores, besides several grocery establishments; two excellent Hotels, two meeting houses, and I understand a third one spoken of, two Turpentine Distilleries, and I presume another will be put up before long; one Steam Saw Mill in operation; three Steamboats come to this village. These improvements indicate enterprise among the citizens of Smithfield. They have been represented as having no goaheadativeness at all, but I am inclined to the belief that the time is not far distant, when Smithfield will compare with any other village in the State. As for morals, the citizens of Smithfield are not surpassed by those of any other village in the State. There is but one merchant here who deals in spiritous liquor.—Where is the village, with the same number of merchants, that can, in reality, say this?

A Washington letter writer, speaking of the public men present in the Senate Chamber at the funeral of Mr. Ashley, says,—

"In looking over the "assembled wisdom of the nation," as drawn together in the Senate Chamber, this morning, the observing spectator could not help remarking the very great change which three years have made in the personal appearance of Mr. Polk. He appears to be at least ten years older than he appeared at the time of his inauguration. His hair is not only much more thin and white, but the lines in his face—all over his face—are deeper and more strongly marked. His chin is less firm. In fine, at the age of some fifty-four, his whole appearance is that of *an old man*. Surely he has been reposing for four years past on no bed of roses. One begins to have sympathy for him—for the man, not for his boiling and raging political aspirations and animosities. Mr. Buchanan looks gay and sleek, and, as ever, the old bachelor—as if, could he make popularity thereby, he would be willing to be a Whig to-morrow! Little Mr. Walker seems to grow less and more feeble—Mr. Marcy not less *sly!*

"There is another man who has changed much of late in his personal appearance—who has grown old rapidly. It is John C. Calhoun. True, he wears his hair much longer than formerly, which gives him a more venerable appearance; but a close observer will see yet stronger marks of advancing years, in the deep lines of his remarkable face, and also in his step and mein."

Excision of a Cancer—Chloroform.—We have been informed of another instance of the happy effects of Chloroform under a surgical operation, in this quarter. Dr. Seawell, assisted by Drs. Dunn and Brantly, succeeded, a few days ago in Wake Forest, in the excision of a cancer, cutting out the larger portion of the mammillary gland, while the patient was under the influence of the Chloroform; and she is now doing well. The facts, that the whole time from the taking of the Chloroform to the completion of this most delicate operation, did not exceed three minutes, and that it was unattended with pain, speak well for the skill of the operator and for the virtue of the agent employed to produce temporary insensibility.

Raleigh Star.

The South Carolina Rail Roads.—A comparative statement of the earnings of the South Carolina Rail Roads, for the first three months of 1847 and 1848, shows an increase in favor of the latter of $20,738,01.

The Senate, large as is the Democratic majority in that body, has recently indicated either a want of confidence in the President, or a determination to forestall him, by passing a bill for the settlement of the California claims, with the name of Colonel Fremont inserted therein as the Commissioner for that purpose.

Mortality in the Army.—A correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, writing from the City of Mexico, under date of the 29th ult., says the deaths in the army, at the Capital and vicinity, amount to from 500 to 600 per month.

All for the Best.—Blessed are they that are blind—for they shall see no ghosts.

Blessed are they that are deaf—for they never need lend money, nor listen to tedious stories.

Blessed are they that are afraid of thunder; for they shall hesitate about getting married, and keep away from political meetings.

Blessed are they that are lean—for there is a chance for them to grow fat.

Blessed are they that get no office under government—for five hundred and fifty-two reasons, not given on account of the shortness of the days.

"One would think," observes the *Church and State Gazette*, "that the time had arrived which was prayed for by the Scottish chieftain who, groaning over the season of peace, and knowing that in strife and war lay his best chance of profit, exclaimed, "Lord, turn the world upside down, that fighting men may make bread of it!"

HARD OF HEARING.

"I have a small bill against you," said a pertinacious looking collector as he entered the store of one who had acquired the character of a hard customer.

"Yes, sir, a very fine day indeed," was the reply.

"I am not speaking of the weather, but your bill," replied Peter in a louder key.

"It would be better if we had a little rain."

"D—n the rain," continued the collector, and raising his voice, he bawled, "have you any money on your bill!"

"Beg your pardon, sir, I'm hard of hearing. I have made it a rule not to loan my funds to strangers—and I really don't recognize you."

"I'm collector for the Philadelphia Daily Extinguisher, sir, and have a bill against you," persisted the collector, at the top of his voice, producing the bill, and thrusting it into the face of the debtor.

"I've determined to endorse for no one, put your note back in your pocket book—I really cannot endorse it."

"Confound your endorsement—will you pay it?"

"You'll pay it! No doubt, sir—but there is always some risk about these matters, you know, but I must decline it, sir."

"The money must be mine to-day."

"Oh yes, 'ninety days,' but I would not endorse for you a week, so clear out of my store. It's seldom I am pressed upon for an endorsement even by friends—on the part of a stranger, sir, your conduct is inexplicable. Do not force me to put you out—leave the premises."

And the bill was returned to the Extinguisher office, endorsed—"so infernal deaf that he couldn't understand."

Pittsburg Despatch.

"*Fortune*," it is said, "*favors fools;*"—and certainly she never did so more decidedly than when she granted to *Gideon J. Pillow* the privilege of holding office under James K. Polk, instead of the Emperor of the Celestial Kingdom. Mr. Forbes, in a recently published description of China, gives an outline of the Chinese *articles of War*, among which we find the following:

> "Art. 8. The soldier who bravely kills one enemy shall be rewarded;—but he who is detected in *lying pretexts about his own merits*, or who by false tales *usurps the merits of others as his own*, shall be *decapitated*."

What would *Pillow's* head have been worth, had he been a Brigadier in the Celestial Empire? Not the price of one of his spurs! But this Eighth Article of War affords indirect evidence of a curious fact. It renders it highly probable that there have been *Pillows*, or at least, a *Pillow*, in China. If not, why make a law to meet his case? These articles of war, like all the Chinese codes, are very ancient.—They may, indeed, date back to the time of Confucius. There must, therefore, have been a *Pillow* then. In that early stage of the world's history, there was some officer, a Brigadier or Major General probably, "detected in lying pretexts about his own merits,"—or in writing, for the newspapers it may be, "false tales," signed perhaps *Leonidas*, and "usurping the merits of others as his own." This is curious enough, and gives rise to reflections. *Could* two such creatures,—so identical in all essential respects—ever have existed?—Is it *possible* that there should ever have been the *double* of the other,—*alter*, yet *idem?* There is more truth in the old doctrine of *metempsychosis* than we are generally willing to concede. And it may be that, in petting *Pillow*, President Polk is simply hugging to his heart some patriotic Brigadier who lost his head two thousand years ago. *Pillow* is very probably some Chinese General Gin Sling, *redivivus*, minus his head!

It would be unjust, however, alike to nature and to history, to infer that there were *Polks* in those days in the celestial flowery land. Presidents and Emperors, then and there, *decapitated* officers detected in such "lying pretexts" and "false tales." Now and here they promote them, and pet them, and make savage war on those who would bring them to justice. Polks are very clearly a late invention. They cannot be traced to the time when gunpowder was first discovered. They came a long time after it, and generally keep a long way from it. The genealogical tree strikes root no deeper than the era of *Ezekiel*—and its branches droop despondingly over the secluded recesses of Duck Creek,—which sent back no echo when the country called for volunteers in 1812. But as for *Pillow*, he evidently belongs to the primeval period.

Courier & Enquirer.

Gen. Pillow.—A friend of ours was asked what he thought of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, on the above officer; "why hang the fellow" he replied, "they have shook the *feathers* from him in such a style, that there is nothing left but a dirty *pillow case*."—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Franklin.—While Franklin, the printer, was Ambassador to the English Court, a lady, who was about being presented to the king, noticed his exceedingly plain appearance, and inquired who he was. That, madam, is Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the Ambassador from North America. The North American Ambassador, so shabbily dressed! exclaimed the lady—Hush, madam, for heaven's sake, whispered the gentleman, *he is the man that bottles up thunder and lightning.*

A Kentucky Lady has just presented her delighted lord with three babies—two girls and one boy. The editor who announces the tidings, innocently adds that she is doing well. Unquestionably she is. Who can do better?

It is better if one's foot make a slip than one's tongue.

He that accustoms himself to buy superfluities, may, ere long, be obliged to sell his necessaries.

Speaking without thinking is shooting without taking aim.

FOREIGN.

Important from France—Attempt of Rollin to overthrow the Provisional Government—The War going on in Denmark—Frightful Burning of a Village in Germany—The Italian Movement successful against the Austrians—Chartists Organization in Scotland—Continued Agitation in Ireland—All Quiet in London—A Constitution for Austria Proclaimed.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot—by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 8.

The Steamer Britannia reached Boston yesterday.

The intelligence is of the highest importance.

In England and Scotland the movements of the Chartists continued, and almost every town in the two countries had held meetings in favor of the Charter, in the week ending on the 22d. Resolutions in favor of petitioning the Queen to remove her present ministers had been adopted by the Convention, with great enthusiasm, and large delegations appointed to visit the provinces, get signers and see to the delivery of the petitions in London.

The movement had seemingly lost none of its strength, and in Scotland a most effective organization had been formed in its favor.

The bill proposed in Parliament to give greater security to the Crown had been passed by very decided majorities.

Parliament had adjourned over the Easter holydays.

In some districts in England, the middle classes, who had been counted on as decidedly opposed to the Chartists, have fraternized with them; and at Birmingham and Nottingham meetings have been held of merchants, favorable to some of the principal points in the Chartist petition.

Ireland continues in great agitation, but the fear is less of an outbreak among the peasants.

The meetings in Conciliation Hall, in Dublin, had passed off quietly, and the speakers were very temperate; but the young Ireland party were as warlike as ever and as intemperate in their harangues.

Public meetings had been held in several parts of the country in support of the government.

We have very distressing news from the village of Cassel. The Croats (a body of the Austrian soldiers) had, it is said, formed a cordon round the village, and set fire to it, and that 2000 of the inhabitants had perished amid the flames. The shrieks of the immolated inhabitants were heard for miles around.

The Prussian troops had passed into Denmark, and, in a skirmish, the Danes were defeated.

The Rothschilds had declined to take the new Prussian loan.

In London, money was at 3½ per cent. on best bills.

London remained comparatively quiet.

Advices from Milan announce that the Sardinian troops had gained some advantages over the Austrians at the bridge of Goito, and 400 Austrian prisoners had fallen into the hands of the Piedmontese.

The basis of the new Austrian Constitution has just been published. The Emperor is said to have full power over the land and sea forces, and the right of making war or peace; Treaties of every description with foreign powers, can only be made with the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament. The laws are to be administered publicly in open courts, by oral proceedings, and trials to be by jury; the judges are to be appointed for life. The freedom of religion, of speech and of the press secured, and the right of petition and of holding public meetings is granted to every citizen, subject to future laws.

The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesuits to quit Lintz. This step has given considerable satisfaction even to the Roman Catholic population.

The Patria, of the 17th, says, "in a letter from Venice, which has just arrived, it is stated, that Verona has been taken by the Piedmontese army." The news is confirmed by the latest accounts.

A force of 1200 Venetians have been defeated at Montebello, near Vicenza, by a body of 600 Austrian infantry and cavalry. The greater part of the Venetians were students, who volunteered from Bogna and Venice. Many were killed.

M. Ledru Rollin had at length made the formal attempt to destroy the Provisional Government in France, and troops were arriving every moment in Paris from all parts of the country.

The greatest excitement and alarm had been created in Paris and throughout the country by these alarming events, and scenes of the most momentous character were momentarily expected.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin and his colleagues, is said to have been as follows:

A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the purpose of presenting a petition for the removal of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account of some violent proceedings he had indulged in the exercise of the unlimited powers with which he and his fellow-commissaries had been invested by M. Rollin. M. Lamartine and several other members of the Provisional Government are said to have admitted the misconduct of the commissary, and that he ought to have been removed.

M. Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary who, if to blame at all, was only guilty of over zeal in the cause of the republic. Upon this, a violent scene ensued, and words passed between the different members of the provisional government which caused a wide breach in the councils of the nation.

Paris has been the scene of one of those extraordinary demonstrations which can only occur in that capital. Fortunately it passed off without bloodshed. M. Blanqui having been stung to madness by the publication of certain papers alleged to be found at M. Guizot's hotel which impeached his political character, delivered a most bitter philippic against the present government—declared the papers published to be forgeries—and inveighed most bitterly against Mons. Marrast and M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven. He swore to overthrow the government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to intimidate the Provisional Government and expel Lamartine, Marres, and other moderate members therefrom, and form a new government, consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabet, Blanqui, Albert (operative) Louis Blanc, Flocon, Arago, Raspaiel, and Pierre Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ulterior object. However, Mons. Lamartine and Marrast having got previous intelligence of the plot, circumvented their designs. The National Guards, as well as the Mobiles, were called out, and the critical state of things which threatened a complete reign of terror, furnished the provisional Government with the pretence to military display.

All classes now deeming the lately proscribed troops of the line as defenders of order, life and property, a couple of regiments were brought into Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the revolution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville. Of the National Guard of Paris, no fewer than one hundred and two thousand men assembled at the quays and Boulevards, joined by forty thousand of the Boulien or suburbs.

To these were added 20,000 of the Guards Mobile, and this body, between which and the National Guards some jealousy had previously existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

A fresh agitation has been got up in London for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation, reduction of government expenditures, and the advancement of Reform principles throughout the kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted at its formation.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation from a large meeting, who had been appointed to lay before him the complaints of the people.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had been banished from the capitol of Spain.

An incendiary insurrection has taken place in the Kingdom of Saxony, which has not yet been put down.

The run on the Savings' Banks of England is still on the increase.

True Bills have been found against Mitchell, O'Brien, and Meagers, the three most energetic of the Irish leaders.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most undignified manner.

The financial crisis in Paris was apparently subsiding, though business and trade were much depressed.

Ireland continues in a very critical state, and the excitement among the people continued to increase rather than diminish.

Arms are in brisk demand, and the people are being openly drilled with pikes and rifles, despite the threatened interference of the government. Indeed, there seems to be no longer any doubt of the fact that Ireland is on the eve of a civil war.

The Chartist movement in England has settled down quietly, and the signers of the monster petition are calmly watching the action of the Parliament.

Most alarming demonstrations of public opinion continued to be made, and it was the general opinion that bloodshed was not far off.

Prince Metternich, with his son and daughter, arrived in London on the 20th. The Austrian Minister, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished persons called upon them.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date of the 20th, says:

From Paris the business letters, for the last day or two, have been somewhat more confident, owing to the suppression of the movement got up against the Provisional Government by the communists or terrorists.

The whole Venetian coast is bristling with cannon. Eight armed cutters and a gun-boat guard the port. Dalmatia is in open insurrection. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Tyrol by Radetsky.

In Russian Poland every thing seems to be yet quiet; but in Posen there have been several bloody actions between the Poles and the Germans. At the last dates an armistice had been proclaimed.

The dispute whether Schleswig shall belong to Denmark, or to the German confederation, seems in a fair way, unless ended by mediation, to kindle a war between Denmark and Prussia.

ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial, under date of the 20th ult., writes as follows of the condition and prospect of affairs in the United Kingdom:

"With reference to the internal state of England, nothing can be more complete than the peace which generally prevails. The physical force section of the Chartists has evidently been almost wholly extinguished by its abortive attempt on the 10th April; and with regard to the moral force reformers, who are far more numerous than the ministry or the upper classes believe, it is probable that the time for efficient action has scarcely arrived. In any case there is nothing to be apprehended in the way of violent change. Reforms will come, and these to an extent at present little dreamed of, but they will all take place in the usual way, namely, with the concurrence of the House of Commons for the time being, aided by the necessary amount of pressure from without."

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

The Chartist Movement.—We regret to state that intelligence has reached us of the regular organization of the Chartist forces in Scotland. A public meeting has been held at Aberdeen, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the "National Convention," and measures were adopted for the enrolment of volunteers. After the public meeting, about 1000 persons adjourned to the Union Hall. Five hundred members were enrolled as a "National Guard;" and it was resolved, that a gun and a bayonet should be ordered for each member forthwith.

The special constables were in readiness on Tuesday to act, but no apprehensions were entertained that the peace of the town would be disturbed. A good deal of uneasiness prevails in Warwickshire, where in some of the coal districts near Coventry, the colliers were expected to turn out; but the troops in that quarter were all ready to act in the event of an emergency. We believe the military precautions taken throughout the country, especially in Ireland, afford no hope to the disaffected that their objects can be obtained by physical force.

The Chartist Convention.—This body met two or three times this week, and at their last meeting adjourned for the Easter holidays. As the funds are getting low the game is evidently up. Mr. Clarke, who acts as Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the expenses of the forthcoming assembly will be about $300 a week, and that at present, there are no funds whatever in hand towards paying the expenses of the Convention, "the Executive" having already drawn upwards of $100 from the resources of one gentleman.

FRANCE.

The New York Commercial publishes the following extract of a letter known to the Commercial to be from a highly respectable source, dated Paris, April 19:—

"As for the safety of persons or property, there has not been a moment of danger from the commencement of the revolution up to this moment,—nor is there the slightest reason to apprehend anything of the kind in future; but even if there should be a moment of danger for Frenchmen, I should need no other safeguard for myself, and all under my roof, than would be found by displaying the American flag from my window—for our country and our countrymen are both in the best odour possible in Paris and all over France; but there is not the shadow of any danger whatever for any body.

"The elections will commence on Sunday next, and people are very busy in preparing for them. The opinion of the best informed seems to be that the National Assembly will be well composed, and that a good constitution and wholesome laws will be adopted, and a stable government be the result of the immense change that has taken place since the 23rd of February."

On Saturday evening previous to the Sunday's demonstration high words took place between M. Marrast, M. Ledru-Rollin in the Council. M. Ledru-Rollin applied the opprobrious term *lache*, or coward, to M. Marrast, whom he accused of betraying his principles; M. Marrast followed this up by a blow; he struck M. Ledru-Rollin, and the other members interfered and prevented further violence.

GENERAL MARKETS.

The general tone of the Corn trade has been firmer at all our leading markets during the week.

Cotton.—The transactions in the Cotton market are to a moderate extent, but trade throughout the United Kingdom keeps rather steady. The business done at Liverpool, since the sailing of the America, amounted to 24,450 bales, at nearly the same rates as we then quoted. At present, our stock is as low as 360,160 bales; at the same time last year it was estimated at 569,970 bales.

Liverpool, April 20th, 1848.—The Cotton market continues heavy for the low and middle qualities, which have farther declined ⅛ per lb., and even the quotation for fair upland is reduced to 4⅛, while fair Mobile remains the same, and fair Orleans is advanced ⅛d. Qualities below fair continue to be pressed on the market in quantity beyond the demand, but good qualities being comparatively scarce, and some export demand for them, have slightly improved. The sales for five days to this evening 24,450 bales, of which 5,000 were for export; and the import same time 47,000 bales.

Indian Corn is a shade higher, and Meal of first quality brings 12s per bbl. No change in Flour.

New Version of the Revolution.—The Courier des Etats Unis gives the following account of the French Revolution published under the sanction of the Russian censorship of the press at Warsaw:

"At Paris there was a riot which was promptly put down. His Majesty, Louis Phillippe, is seriously indisposed, and by the advice of his physicians, he has resolved to abstain for some time from the affairs of Government and gone to take the sea baths at Brighton. On the King's departure there was a slight commotion, which was repressed, and which resulted in the retreat of M Guizot. During his absence the King has confided the direction of affairs to Count Mole."

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.—Mr Kendall, Editor of the New Orleans Picayune, writes to that paper from London as follows:—

A word or two as regards the audiences at some of the principal theatres—at Covent Garden, for instance, where you see the best of English society. An American looks about him, and sees respectable, well-dressed people enough, but not as much style as he witnesses at our own French theatre on a fashionable night, or at the noted Astor Place opera house.—The next morning, on sitting down to his breakfast with a copy of the Times, he reads that he has been in company with the Duke and Duchess of this, the Count and Countess of that, with a string of lords and ladies a half column in length, and feels somewhat astonished that he suspected not he had been breathing the same air with nobility the while. At Drury Lane Theatre, where a capital performance was given the other day by a French company of equestrians, I saw Prince Albert and four of the young princes and princesses—the father neatly but plainly dressed, and the children exceedingly well behaved, although they did laugh heartily at the tricks and eccentricities of the clowns. Born to rule, they appear to have learned that excellent lesson, obedience, and absolutely deported themselves with more quiet and decorum than did many of the children of the plain London citizens present on the occasion. Nor did they have half the finery and furbelows about them, and one cannot but be favorably impressed with the appearance of the royal family of the proudest kingdom of the Old World.

Gen. Taylor, in his letter, under date of the 20th, says:

"It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party."

In his letter of the 22d he thus qualifies and explains:

"I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station, but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, *I do not feel myself at liberty to surrender that position, until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so.*"

NEW YORK, May 4, 1848.

Deaths in New York in 1848.—The annual report of the City Inspectors usually presents a voluminous statement of the number of deaths in the city for the year, the classes and conditions of the deceased, the diseases of which they died, and various other matters connected with the health of the city. By the report for the past year, which has just been published, it appears that the whole number of deaths was 15,788, being an increase beyond the previous year of 4,423. Nearly one half of this increase was by fever, and principally ship fever. More than one-fourth of the whole deaths, viz: 4,116, were infants under one year of age. Between the ages of five and twenty years there were but about one-third as many deaths as between the ages of twenty and forty. Only 389 reached the allotted age of man, three-score-and-ten. Thirty-five were between ninety and a hundred, and *three* were more than a hundred years old. 10,376 of the deceased were natives of the United States. Natives of Ireland 3,813, an increase of two thousand over the deaths in the preceding year of the natives of Ireland. The increase in this particular must be mainly attributed to ship fever. And if we glance at the list of places of interments, we see where the poor emigrants rest at last. In 1846 there were buried in Potter's field 1,680; and in 1847 the number was 3,682, an increase again of two thousand over the preceding year.

An Extraordinary Fact.—The following fact speaks volumes as to the prospects of England and the United States: "At the dedication of the Hancock School, in Boston, Mr. Mann stated as an interesting fact, that for the last ten years the expenditures of the city of Boston for schools were equal to the whole expenditure for schools in England by the Government for 17,000,000 of people. They had kept pace with each other from year to year."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 4.

LATER FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The schr. Heroine arrived last night from Vera Cruz, with letters and papers from the city of Mexico to the 20th April.

By this arrival we have the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry on the 15th, 17th, 18th and 19th ult. The letters of our correspondent, hereto annexed, are extremely interesting, and will be found to contain all the news of importance, the burden of it being that there is as yet no quorum of the Mexican Congress at Queretaro, that the prospects of the ratification of the treaty are waxing fainter, and that Paredes is still at large at San Luis Potosi.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 17, 1848.

Enclosed you will find a translation of the first letter I have received from the gentleman employed as your correspondent at Queretaro. You will perceive that he says Senators and Deputies are constantly arriving there from all parts, and yet he adds that the House of Deputies lacks sixteen or eighteen of a quorum, and the Senate four, showing the number of Congressmen present at the seat of Government to be less now than it was a fortnight ago, when the Mexican journals reported that but fourteen were wanting in both houses to make a quorum. This tallies with reports here that members are leaving Queretaro for their homes, as fast, if not faster, than new ones arrive. There are few here now that do not despair of the treaty being ratified by the Mexican Government, chiefly in consequence of the tardiness displayed by Pena y Pena, in bringing Congress together, and the non-fulfilment of his promise to have a quorum assembled as soon as the treaty was returned ratified by our Government. Reports are current still, too, that Bustamente is opposed to peace, and you will observe that your Queretaro correspondent, in speaking of him and Minon going to San Luis Potosi with the army, says they have gone under the pretext of suppressing an Indian insurrection in the Sierra Gordo district, which lies between Tampico and San Luis Potosi. Paredes, notwithstanding the fulminations of the Government at Queretaro against him, and the order issued to the Governor of San Luis Potosi to arrest him, was still at liberty at the last advices from San Luis. Now, the object of Bustamente in going to San Luis, without doubt, is either to overawe the partisans of Paredes, and arrest him, or to coalesce with him, and, if the latter, farewell to the Government of Pena y Pena and peace. Time alone can reveal the designs of Bustamente, but we shall very soon have a knowledge of them. It is gratifying to know that the men now here will permit no trifling on the part of the Government at Queretaro.

Mr. Sevier arrived here on Saturday. Both he and Mr Clifford say they can have but very few words with the Mexicans, and those are to ratify the treaty quickly, and the general-in-chief has within a few days declared that he will be very soon either in Vera Cruz or in Queretaro. This is the only way to deal with Mexico, for their strength is entirely in procrastination.

The Court of Inquiry will be through with the evidence here this week, but if the information I have received be correct, it may be delayed to investigate another case. I am told, and I consider my authority good, that serious charges are to be preferred against Gen Scott by the Government.

You have doubtless heard that a council of war was held when the army was in Puebla, to debate the propriety of "buying a peace," by advancing a certain sum of money to Santa Anna. It is said that Gen. Scott, although the council of war decided against the plan, entered into negotiations with Santa Anna, through Mackintosh, to bribe him either into a treaty, or not to oppose the advance of the American army upon the capital; that the sum was agreed upon, and that ten thousand dollars were advanced as "earnest money." I cannot believe that Gen Scott is guilty of this, but that a charge to the effect I have mentioned, or somewhat similar, is to be made, the character and position of my informant leaves me no room to doubt.

There is a part of your Queretaro correspondent's letter that I do not very clearly understand. It is that stating that several American officers have joined the Mexican army. I can only learn of one American officer who has gone from this line of the army to Queretaro, a Lieut. O'Sullivan, who was promoted from the ranks to a commission in one of the old Infantry regiments for his gallantry at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He resigned his commission some time ago, and it is believed went to Queretaro to join the Mexican army. It is probable that many of the deserters from the ranks of our army, with the view of obtaining commissions in the Mexican army, represent themselves on arriving at Queretaro, as having been officers, and thus your correspondent may have fallen into error.

QUERETARO, April 13, 1848.

Senators and Deputies are arriving here daily from all parts of the States of the Republic—Those who are here meet frequently in caucusses. It is generally believed that Congress will meet after the Easter holidays, that is from the first to the fifth of next month.

The number of Deputies wanting for a quorum now is sixteen to eighteen, and the number of Senators wanting is four.

The army of reserve, and the munitions, have left here under Generals Bustamente and Minon, for San Luis Potosi, under the pretext of preserving order and tranquility, which are threatened by the rising of the Indians of the Sierra Gordo.

All the opinions expressed up to this time by the members of the new Congress are in favor of peace.

Some officious Mexicans have induced several American officers, as it appears, reluctantly, to come to Queretaro, and they have enlisted in the army. Three of them have been sent to Guadalajara, and the others are waiting here for their appointments. In my next letter I will give you their names. The two battalions of San Patricio consist of from a hundred to an hundred and twenty men.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 19, 1848.

Herewith you will find the second letter of your Queretaro correspondent. This letter will be found exceedingly interesting at the present moment, in view of the possibility of the treaty not being ratified at Queretaro, and a re-opening of the war, in as much as it gives in detail the present military resources of the country and what is deemed necessary by the Government in case a prolongation of the war is determined upon: but in case such a determination is thought of, how appalling must these statistics be to any Mexican of sense, who desires to preserve the nationality of his country. Eleven thousand five hundred men is all they can bring into the field. They say if peace cannot be had they want 53,500 men more, and 155 pieces of artillery, of which latter they have, I learn from good authority, at all points, not more than 40 pieces, and these generally of an inferior quality. To support the force which they say would be required, would involve a monthly expenditure of over a million of dollars, and with all their ports in our possession and a large portion of their richest territory, together with seven or eight of their most wealthy and populous cities, whence, in the absence of all national credit, can they expect to raise so large a sum? So desperate a situation of affairs of the country one should think would bring the members of Congress together at Queretaro in a rush, to ratify the highly favorable treaty that awaits their action; but we have no evidence of such a disposition, and by virtue of the members of Pena y Pena's Government and the "occupationists," who are daily growing in strength, the treaty may be rejected, or which would be the same in result, they may prevent the action of Congress upon it until the 2d June, when, as is understood, if the treaty be not ratified, warlike preparations are to be resumed.

Your correspondent at Queretaro still refers to desertion, and continues to assert that American officers are among the number. I am yet of opinion that he has been deceived in this matter, and that privates and non-commissioned officers who have gone to Queretaro have, for the purpose of obtaining respectable positions in the Mexican army, represented themselves as having been commissioned officers (which I take it, your correspondent means they have been) in the American army. You will think the statement of your correspondent that several of these deserters have been sent into the interior States to organize companies of Americans, strange; but I am credibly informed that there are some six or eight hundred teamsters, discharged soldiers and deserters, scattered through the country, some idling and others at work in the factories, or engaged in other occupations. The greater part of this number are at Guanajuato and Guadalajara. This attempt on the part of the government to increase the military force of the country and the efforts to promote desertion from our army would seem to convey belligerent intentions; but it may be that Pena y Pena is looking to the possibility of being compelled, by his own countrymen, to continue the war.

The letter says that several of the States have refused to send their Representatives to Congress, and private letters from Queretaro represent that it is contemplated by the Government, in view of the present position of Yucatan, and the state of the country generally, to decree that fifty or sixty members of Congress shall constitute a quorum, and thus declare a quorum to be present now, and thus baffle the designs of the opponents of peace. It is said our commissioners will not recognize a ratification of the treaty that is not constitutional, but with Mr. Buchanan's instructions to Mr. Trist, to negotiate with a Dictator, should he find one in power, it would not be prudent to believe that our Government will be over nice as to the constitutional organization of the Government at Queretaro.

There is but little news to communicate from this point. The trial of the officers and men charged with the murder and attempted burglary in the *Calle de la Palma* is progressing. Lieut. Hare is the only one of the party that has yet been before the commission. The evidence against him thus far proves beyond doubt his connection with the affair, and Armstrong, who has become "State's evidence," swears that Hare was the leader.

QUERETARO, April 14, 1848.

During the last few days from fifteen to twenty American soldiers, deserters, have arrived here, who enlisted immediately into the Mexican army. Several of them have been attached to the artillery and ordnance department. Others have been sent to Guanajanto and Gaudalajara for the purpose of organising companies which are to formed of Americans (deserters.) There is much talk about a desertion of from four to five hundred men, that, it is said, is to take place in a few days from the American troops quartered about the city of Mexico, and it is further said that several agents have left this place in order to facilitate the desertion.

It is a fact that in the above named departments there are not only American soldiers but also American officers, who have deserted within a short time. Amongst them is an artillery officer, who deserted six days ago, and they have left this place in order to organize in all the interior States.

From the American Star of April 20.

Queretaro.—The Monitor of yesterday says preparations are making at the seat of government for the reception of the American commissioners. It supposes they have the power to extend the time of the ratification of the treaty, as it would be impossible to have it ratified here and forwarded to Washington by the 2d of June. The best reception the Government could give the commissioners would be to see that Congress is in session to act upon what they have to submit to it. We do not hear of any increase of the members in attendance.

From the same.

From the Interior.—We received by the last mail a number of papers from the most important points in the interior. We find but little in them in relation to the treaty. Indeed the editors seem unwilling to touch upon the subject. El Progreso, at Queretaro, the organ of the revolutionists and anti peace party, is violently opposed to the treaty. We find nothing, however, either in that paper or in Los Debates, the ministerial organ, in confirmation of the rumor that a *pronunciamento* had been got up against the supreme government.

El Progreso says Ocampo, Governor of Mihoacan, has resigned his place because opposed to recognising the treaty of peace while the Americans hold military possession of the country.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 6.

LATER FROM HONDURAS & YUCATAN.

The schooner Eleanor arrived yesterday from Belize, Honduras, having sailed thence on the 26th ult.

The most important intelligence by this arrival touches Yucatan. Our correspondent writes from Belize as follows:

I have just received a special messenger from Bacalar, [a town in the southeastern part of Yucatan,] by whom I learn that the Indians have just succeeded in getting possession of that place. They entered the city by way of the mountains—a part that was not fortified, and where no fears were entertained of their approach. On gaining admittance, they immediately commenced setting fire to and destroying the houses, stores and all buildings, public and private, which came in their way. This of course soon laid the entire city in ruins. The men, to the number of from four to five hundred, retired to the forts, where they now are. The women and children, (poor creatures) with hardly any clothing, and no money or food, are flying in all directions—some to the bush, some to the river, and many have come here. About two hundred are now near this place in bungies. Some are at this moment landing. Her Majesty's Superintendent has despatched two large vessels, the Eliza and Honda, to bring away any who may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity. Many rumors of horrid murders are rife among the poor refugees.

We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger on the Eleanor. He thinks that nearly a thousand people from Bacalar and the vicinity had taken refuge at Belize up the 26th ult. The Indians were in force on Rio Hondo, some forty miles south of Bacalar. Their number was computed at ten thousand, and they had threatened to march upon Belize and revenge themselves upon some of their oppressors who reside and own property there. The place could easily be burnt, as it is comparatively built of wood. The inhabitants were in great consternation. A public meeting was held the day our informant left to devise means of defence.

On the 13th of April there was an action between about 300 Indians of Ehi's division and the Yucatecos. The latter were successful, routing the Indians and killing 73, and wounding more. This success, so far from giving them hope and spirit, only awakened fears lest the Indians should come down upon them in greater force, and, as usual, avenge their slaughtered brethren. The Yucatecos appear totally unarmed.

Yucatan.—The National Intelligencer says: "Letters from Yucatan to the 14th of April, state that the Indians have elected a King, under the name of *Tutulxiu*, which was the name of their King or Chief before the conquest of the Spaniards.—He was crowned in the famous ruins of Chichen Itza on the 9th of April.

Gen. Shields.—In the course of his remarks at the complimentary dinner given to him at St. Louis a few days since, Gen. Shields said—"I am a peace man. I desire to see no more war, unless necessary to repel invasion. I desire to fight no more battles, unless it be such as are now shaking down thrones in Europe, regenerating nations, and elevating humanity to its true position."

Scolding.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold is, because they cannot govern themselves; how then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are *prompt* and *resolute*, but *steady* and *mild*.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

HOW GENERAL TAYLOR CAME TO CROSS THE NUECES.

Notwithstanding the pertinacity with which the supporters of the Polk Administration have defended the order given to Gen. Taylor to march to the Rio Grande, on the false and flimsy pretext, as admitted by themselves in various official acts, that that river, from its source to its mouth, constituted the true boundary between Texas and Mexico—an assumption, which if it had been well founded, would not only have justified the order in question, but rendered it imperative—they have nevertheless impliedly confessed that it was a great blunder, by endeavoring to divide the responsibility of that act between the Administration and Gen. Taylor—which they would never have done had the act itself been a defensible one. For this purpose they seized, in the first place, upon an expression in one of Gen. Taylor's letters to the War Department, to the effect that the army ought promptly to take its position at some eligible point on the Rio Grande, *if* the President had determined to insist, as a *sine qua non*, upon that river as the boundary. But this perversion of a suggestion founded upon a contingency over which the President alone had control, into a positive recommendation, is manifestly so preposterous and absurd that it has been abandoned except by a few of the more unscrupulous party hacks, who, like the witness that had testified that a certain horse in dispute was fourteen feet, instead of fourteen hands high, refused, as he had once sworn to it, to retract his declaration. More recently, however, a convenient witness against Gen. Taylor upon this point was found in one Dr. Kinmell, of Hinds county, Miss., who transmitted to one of the representatives of that State in Congress a fabulous narrative of a conversation between Gen. Taylor and himself, in which the General was made to assume the entire responsibility of bringing on the war with Mexico, by the movement of his army from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, and entirely to exculpate Mr. Polk from all censure in respect to it! Even if the fact were so, we are at a loss to conceive why the friends of the Administration should in one breath contend that all the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande belonged to Texas, and therefore that the President was bound to take possession of it, while they assert in the next that he would not have discharged this high and solemn obligation had he not been prompted so to do by Gen. Taylor's advice!—They betray, by this mode of argument, their own conviction, that the order to Gen. Taylor to advance from Corpus Christi was unjustifiable in itself. Otherwise they would place the President's vindication upon the impregnable ground of right and duty, instead of endeavoring to show that it was necessary that he should be instigated to its performance by Gen. Taylor's recommendation.

The New Orleans National throws some additional light on the subject, by the publication of the following letter from *Baton Rouge*, (Gen. Taylor's place of residence,) written, it informs us, "by a gentlemen acquainted with the facts," (not improbably by Major Bliss.) It not only exonerates Gen. Taylor from all agency in advising that act of war, but shows that he would not even CROSS THE NUECES until he had received positive instructions from the War Department:

BATON ROUGE, April 27, 1848.

Editor of the Evening National—The National Intelligencer of the 8th inst. contains the proceedings of the lower House of Congress of the previous day, the spirit of which is, to force the impression on the people of the country, that Gen. Taylor originated the order, and marched on to Matamoras by his own will and judgment. That any member of Congress should be so unscrupulous or so ignorant of the true history of General Taylor's movements, is a matter of surprise, as documents already published by the "War Department" give the outlines, if not the particulars relative to the subject, so clearly, that there need be no justifiable cause of misrepresentation.

When Gen. Taylor was ordered to Mexico, he was instructed to take up a position NEAR the Rio Grande, POINT ISABEL BEING NAMED AS A PROPER PLACE, but in consequence of having large discretionary powers, he preferred to take a position on undeniably American soil, rather than infringe upon disputed territory. He therefore made his headquarters at Corpus Christi, a place that, beyond its being within the acknowledged boundary of Texas, was inconvenient, and in no way favorable for an encampment—still Gen. Taylor preferred to suffer every evil incident to his situation, rather than in any way compromit his government. After Gen. Taylor had been some time at Corpus Christi, Maj. Donaldson, the representative of the United States government in Texas, came to Gen. Taylor's camp for the especial purpose of advising Gen. Taylor NOT TO CROSS THE NUECES, lest he should involve the government in a war with Mexico; Gen. Taylor in the mean time having been informed by "the government that it wished him to confer with Maj. Donaldson. In the course of events, Maj. Donaldson left Gen. Taylor's camp, and there came on from Washington letters to Gen. Taylor, informing him that he should move part of his force west of the Nueces. Gen. Taylor not wishing to divide his small command and the government having relieved him of the responsibility of crossing the Nueces, he took his whole force over, as he could by so doing, readily obtain a good camping ground, and a depot convenient for his military stores. The events that followed this movement on the part of Gen. Taylor are familiar to the world. The above is a true statement of the preliminaries that led to the advance of our army on Matamoras. The main facts can be gathered, as I have stated, from the "public documents" already published, containing the correspondence of Gen. Taylor with the war department, previous to the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Other facts stated can be proved if denied. The most superficial observer must perceive, that Gen. Taylor has never been inconsistent, and that charges made against him, whether frivolous or of weight, when examined into, only cause his prudence and strict "obeying of orders" to be more and more admitted. The statement made in Congress that some individual from Mississippi had called on General Taylor at Baton Rouge, and that in a long conversation he had with General Taylor, the General admitted he took the responsibility of moving across the Nueces, caused me to write you this letter. The publication of an admitted private conversation is certainly very indelicate, but when it professes to give the details of a conversation that NEVER TOOK PLACE, it amounts to the committal of the most offensive falsehood.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

General Taylor's noble sentiments in relation to the use, or rather the *non-use*, of the arbitrary veto power in cases where the representatives of the people pass laws touching the tariff, the currency and internal improvements by the General Government, bear so directly and forcibly upon Mr. President Polk's conduct in thwarting the action of Congress, that nobody can wonder at the rousing effect they have had upon the whole energies of the Administration.

Congress after Congress tried to pass a bill for the Government to pay the claims, which it had assumed and stipulated to pay, of our citizens against France, for spoliations of property prior to the year 1800. At last a bill passed both Houses of Congress and it was sent to Mr. President Polk for his signature. Justice had been slow of foot, but it at last presented itself, in the shape of a bill, before Mr. Polk. Did he sign it? No! Did he say it was unconstitutional? No! What did he say and do? Why, he said, "I will not approve this bill. It takes money out of the Treasury which I want, to carry on my war with Mexico and to pay to Mexico for a strip of her territory, which I may have to purchase with the cash, after all. I will put my veto upon the bill." And he did put his *veto* on it, as he also did on the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors!

General Taylor is a *man of the people*. If President, *he* will respect the wants and rights of the sovereign people. He will not veto the bills deliberately prepared and passed by their chosen representatives. And for this the Administration assails him through all its organs.

The Whig National Convention.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the committees charged with the business, have already made ample arrangements for the Whig National Convention, which will assemble in that city on the 7th of June. The Upper Saloon of the Chinese Museum has been engaged for the Delegates, and the Ratification Meeting will be held in Independence Square.

The Georgia Whig Convention named Gen. Taylor as their first choice for the Presidency, and recommended him to the Whig National Convention for nomination. They have agreed to send delegates, and will support the nominee of the Convention, provided he be sound on questions involving Southern rights.

Francis P. Blair, formerly editor of the Globe, but now a resident of Montgomery county, is the delegate to the Locofoco National Convention from the 1st Congressional District of Maryland.

Henry A. Wise, another of Mr. Polk's particular friends, is the delegate from the Accomac district in Virginia. Of course, there will be a special scene of *fraternizing* between them!

We regret to state (on the best authority,) that Hon. Edward Stanly, the present able and efficient Attorney General, intends to resign his office before the meeting of the Governor's Council, which is to take place on the 20th inst. Mr. Stanly has given entire satisfaction in this position of the State, and we are loath to give him up. Every man who has become acquainted with him in this end of the circuit, is highly pleased with him as a gentleman and as an officer of the State, and we think we utter the sentiments of the whole community, when we say, that no man can be appointed to succeed him who will gain a stronger hold on the esteem and affections of the people. That success may attend him through life, is our sincere desire.—*Weldon Herald.*

The Montgomery papers represent the condition of the Mobile merchants at the present time as being an exceedingly critical position. Several failures had already occurred, among them, the houses of Hall, Russell & Davis, Maulden & Terrell, and L. Andrews & Co. Mr. Andrews in a fit of despondency had unfortunately committed suicide.

COMMUNICATION.

As the time for another meeting of the Alumni Association of the University approaches, the Committee appointed to collect funds for a monument to the Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D., take this method of acknowledging what has been so far received, and to suggest that the next Commencement affords a fair opportunity of greatly increasing its amount. They also request Editors throughout the country will call the attention of their readers to this publication.

Subscriptions, amounting in all to [illegible] have been received from the following sources:

Alfred Alston,
Hon. Mark Alexander,
James Anis,
Albert G. Anderson,
Walker Anderson,
Rev. Silas M. Andrews,
Richard J. Ashe,
Benjamin F. Atkins,
Hon. Geo. E. Badger,
David A. Barnes,
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Hon. Wm. H. Battle,
Joel D. Battle,
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John G. Elliott,
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Ralph Gorrell,
His Ex'ncy Wm. A. Graham,
Chauncey W. Graham, M. D.
Stephen Graham,
Henry W. Graham,
Ralph H. Graves,
Calvin Graves, M. D.,
Thomas J. Green,
Rev. William M. Green,
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Hon. Edward Hall,
Eli W. Hall,
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Wm. H. Hardin,
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Walter A. Huske,
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Rev. George W. Jeffreys,
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Edward W. Jones,
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James S. Johnston,
Col. Andrew Joyner,
Angus R. Kelly,
John J. Kindred,
Rev. James B. King,
Joseph Kirkland,
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Walter F. Leak,
Richard L. Lewis,
George D. Lilleston,
Jesse H. Lindsay,
Robert Lindsay,
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Charles Manly,
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Langdon C. Manly,
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Giles Mebane,
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Prof. Frederick D. Nash,
Rev. William Norwood,
Walter A. Norwood, M. D.,
Edmund H. Norcom,
John W. Norwood,
Stephen A. Norfleet,
James W. Osborne,
Gen. Samuel F. Patterson,
William Peace,
Johnston J. Pettigrew,
Samuel J. Person,
Thomas Pittsford,
Rev. James Phillips,
Charles Phillips,
Samuel F. Phillips,
His Excellency Jas. K. Polk,
Mrs. Polk,
Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk,
John Pool,
R. W. Robinson, M. D.,
William B. Rodman,
J. G. R. Roulhac,
Peter K. Rounsaville,
Haywood J. G. Ruffin,
James A. Ruffin,
James S. Ruffin,
Peter B. Ruffin,
Samuel Ruffin,
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John R. Thompson, M. D.,
William S. Trigg,
Hon. John D. Toomer,
John G. Tull, M. D.,
Hon. Abram W. Venable,
Hugh Waddell,
Dr. Wallis, (N. Y. Herald)
William R. Walker,
J. Knox Walker,
John C. Washington,
James Webb, M. D.,
James Webb, Jr.,
William P. Webb,
Thomas Webb,
Wilson Whitaker,
R. F. Whitaker,
Gen. Needham B. Whitfield,
John C. Williams,
John C. Williams, Jr., M. D.,
John L. Williamson,
Nicholas L. Williams,
Thomas Wright, M. D.,
Warren Winslow,
Philanthropic Society,
Dialectic Society.

CHARLES PHILLIPS,
ASHBEL G. BROWN,
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, } Committee.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

Very Late and Important from Europe!

By Telegraph yesterday we received the following interesting despatch. The result of the election in France is unexpectedly favorable to a good government. Wars and revolutions still convulse Europe, Great Britain only appearing to be exempt from their direct influence.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, May 14.

The Cambria arrived at New York last night, having sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult. The Steamer Hermann, owing to injury to her machinery, was detained till the 15th May.

The French election had passed off quietly, and the Moderate party was universally in the ascendant. Commercial affairs still agitated.

The Pope of Rome had cordially welcomed the American Minister. [Dr. Martin, formerly of North Carolina.]

Political affairs continue unchanged, and commercial affairs gradually improving, in England and Ireland.

The Confederation troops had captured Sleswig, after bloody engagements. The Danish artillery and fortifications were taken by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. In this bloody conflict the Danes lost 12,000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians 3,000.

The war was progressing in Lombardy. Prince Charles Albert maintains his position in Mantua. The King was quartering at Volta. Lombardy was separating from the Venetian provinces.

The Austrians have taken Trevano and Valvassone.

The Sicilian Commons have decided that the Bourbon dynasty of Ferdinand was forever fallen, and that Sicily will hereafter govern herself.

Spanish affairs in a disturbed state, with indications of an approaching revolution. A letter which Lord Palmerston had addressed to the Spanish Cabinet, (doubtless in relation to the Montpensier marriage,) had been returned to him with insults. Madrid was in excitement, and business stagnant.

Portugal appears to be on the eve of a revolution, and the Queen about to abdicate in favor of her son.

The accounts from Baden were deplorable. After capitulating to the forces sent against it, Gen. Gadern was shot dead by the rebels. A conflict followed in which there was dreadful slaughter.

Vienna was tranquil.

In England the money market was firm. Consols 82. Wheat had advanced 1s. Flour unchanged. Corn 25 to 35s. per quarter. Middling qualities of Cotton were an eighth lower. Fair Uplands 4¾. Fair Mobile 4⅞. Sales of the week 31,000 bales. Sugar, molasses, and lard, have advanced. Rice also, firmer, owing to unfavorable weather. Provisions have declined. In Manchester and Yorkshire there was an improved feeling in Cotton goods.

Yesterday's Northern Markets.—By Telegraph.

RICHMOND, May 15.

At New York Flour is firmer, [illegible] The demand [illegible] for home use. The market for Wheat [illegible] Mess Pork 10 75. The Cotton market [illegible] There is more activity in Stocks [illegible]. At Baltimore, the Flour market [illegible] At Philadelphia the markets are without change, [illegible] by the Steamer's news.

To the Whigs of the Sixth Electoral District.

During our late Superior Court, a consultation was had by gentlemen from several counties in this Electoral District, consisting of the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham, Randolph, Stanly, and Montgomery, as to the most convenient time and place for holding a Convention to nominate a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President. And it was determined to recommend that the Convention be held in this Town, on Thursday the 8th day of June proximo. The National Convention will meet in Philadelphia on the 7th, and it is expected that the Telegraph will convey to the District Convention here on the 8th, news of the National Nomination.

We are requested to express the hope, that our friends in the several counties above named will concur in the suggestion, and will immediately hold meetings and appoint Delegates *who will attend the Convention.*

WHIG CANDIDATES.—In Northampton County, John M. Moody for the Senate, and Ethelbert J. Peebles and David A. Barnes for the Commons.

In Randolph, Messrs. Alex'r W. Hogan and Daniel Bulla are candidates for the Senate, and Jesse G. Hinshaw for the Commons.

C. C. Battle, Esq. now in Mexico, is a candidate for the House of Commons in Wake county.

In Pitt County, Benj. F. Eborn for the Senate, and F. B. Satterthwaite and Dr. E. Blount, for the Commons.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.—The Whig Convention for the 5th Congressional District, at Hillsborough on the 4th inst., appointed Edwin G. Read, Esq. of Person county, Delegate to the National Convention, and Calvin H. Wiley, Esq. of Granville, Alternate. A resolution expressing the opinion that Gen. Taylor was the choice of the District, was rejected, "there being some contrariety of opinion among the Delegates as to who is the first choice of the District, whether General Taylor or Mr. Clay." A resolution cheerfully to abide by the decision of the National Convention, and cordially to support its nomination, was adopted unanimously.

The 8th Congressional District Convention appointed a delegate from each County to the National Convention, viz: Edward Stanly, of Beaufort; R. M. G. Moore, of Hyde; Josiah Collins, of Washington; Charles Pettigrew, of Tyrrell; W. H. Washington, of Craven; J. W. Griswold, of Wayne; Wm. Foy, of Jones; John F. Jones, of Carteret; Charles Edwards, of Greene; F. B. Satterthwaite, of Pitt, and John C. Washington, of Lenoir. The Convention pledged itself to give a cordial support to the nominees of the National Convention.

WHIG MEETING IN COLUMBUS.—A meeting was held in Whiteville on Tuesday last, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet in Convention at David Taylor's, on the 3d Saturday in this month, (the 20th,) to select a candidate for Senator for the District of Bladen, Columbus, and Brunswick. Several Delegates were accordingly appointed, whose names we have not learned.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that more than the ordinary amount of business was despatched by this tribunal up to Friday afternoon of last week, when, unfortunately, Judge Bailey, whose health was feeble when he arrived here, was so much indisposed as to be unable to leave his room. He has since recovered sufficiently to depart for his home in Hillsborough.

A number of cases on the State Docket were necessarily left over to next term, among them, one for forgery, and another for burglary.

The Civil Docket being large, the Judge ordered a Special Term on the third Monday of June.—See Advertisement.

MR. MANLY IN WASHINGTON.—The Whig gives an account of Mr. Manly's speech in Washington. He was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Stanly, in a handsome address, alluding to his own resignation of the office of Attorney General, which left him at liberty to appear again in a political meeting. He was proud to introduce Mr. Manly to the people of Beaufort as his friend.

Mr. Manly began by alluding to the preference of the people of this section for Mr. Stanly, and justified that preference. He was gratified to know that the friendly relations subsisting between himself and that gentleman, were not changed by the action of the Convention; and that no jealousy or ill-will now marred their intercourse. It was what he had reason to expect from Mr. Stanly, possessed as he was of those generous traits of character for which his father was so distinguished. His father's friendship he had enjoyed in early manhood, and at a time when Mr. Stanly's position before the people of North Carolina made that friendship valuable. And he would say to the young men who might hear him, that the acquaintance and regard of such men was their best capital.

Mr. Manly then entered upon the political topics of the day, and delivered an able, eloquent and dignified speech, which was most cordially received.

THE UNION ON GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTERS.—The great anxiety of the official organ to misrepresent Gen. Taylor's last two letters, to persuade the Whigs that they manifest hostility to Mr. Clay, and that it is a mistake to suppose that the General would make a better run than Mr. Clay, seem to us to make it probable that, after all, Gen. Taylor is to be the Whig candidate, or at least that the Union fears that he will be. Column after column is devoted by that paper to the disparagement and misrepresentation of the General. The Union says, that though he declares himself to be a Whig, yet it is doubtful (to the Union) whether he is *Whig enough* for the Whigs: It says he does not declare that he will carry out any Whig measure, or oppose any democratic measure, which Congress may enact; nor "give any pledge as to the Administration of the government, *or even as to the distribution of its patronage.*" And it adds, that if such Whigism as this be satisfactory to the Whig party, to what end is it that the Whigs organize or act as a party at all."

Now it is manifest that this idea of the "distribution of patronage" is the leading one in the mind of the Union and its party. What is to be done with the spoils? Who is to have this office or that, and to be licensed to pluck the public goose? is the first thought of a Locofoco about Washington, especially of one who, like the Editor of the Union, has for years been feeding on that public plunder of which there is no satiety to him who once tastes. But the Union may be assured that it is not so with the great body of the people of either party. They do not ask how are the spoils to be distributed. It was not for *that* that the Whigs discarded Tyler. But because he proved treacherous to his own public pledges as well as to the will of the people as expressed through their Representatives in Congress. Gen. Taylor makes no pledges except negative ones: He will not interfere with the Legislation of Congress, except where the Constitution makes it his duty to do so. As to the distribution of patronage, the Whigs ask no pledge, and would scorn the man who would make it. The Whigs organize to act together as a party for no such sordid purpose. They leave that to the party which, according to the best and greatest man belonging to it, is "held together by the cohesive power of public plunder," and which, according to Secretary Marcy, holds it as a cardinal principle, that "to the victors belong the spoils."

The Union *will not* see, that Gen. Taylor has no wish to be a candidate for the Presidency; that he does not pledge himself to withdraw in the event of the nomination of another, only because he has never set himself up as a candidate. It is going to cheat itself, and endeavors to cheat the Whigs, into the belief that he means to be a candidate let who will be besides, and that thus he hopes to force himself on the Whig party as *the* Whig candidate. All this is too palpable to any one who does not choose to shut his eyes to the truth.

So also the Union affects to think that if Gen. Taylor be the Whig candidate, it will be "a virtual dissolution of the Whig party." "The whigs will go for Gen. Taylor, it adds, if at all, upon the calculation of his availability. In this point, they may find themselves mistaken. They will be disappointed in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and many other States in which they think him stronger than Mr. Clay. But the very calculation which the whigs are making upon his superior strength, will have the effect of rousing up to double energy the exertions of the republicans. They will be more active against him than against Mr. Clay, whom they have beaten twice; and, therefore, they may suppose him to be more easily defeated again."

We don't know how this threat of "double energy" may strike our readers, but to us who have so long watched the jesuitical course of the Union, it does seem to manifest a deal of alarm at the brightened prospect of Gen. Taylor's nomination. In this enumeration of States it will be observed that upon only two of them have the Whigs made any calculation, viz: Ohio and Louisiana. Why are not New York and Pennsylvania thrown in? Clearly because the Union thinks *they* will go for Taylor. And if they do, with the other certain Whig States, his election is beyond a doubt.

The Union is likewise engaged in a labored effort to show that Gen. Taylor does not write all his letters and despatches; that Major Bliss, or some body else, writes them. Well, we know nothing as to this. But this we do know, that the Editor of the Union (then Editor of the Enquirer,) said the same thing of Gen. Jackson, and yet came afterwards to be a most ardent supporter and most fulsome eulogist of the same Gen. Jackson. We fear that the Editor is going to pursue the same course towards Gen. Taylor. He never stays on the weak side, any longer than he can help it, and so sure as Taylor is elected we shall find him looking for some hole through which to creep into the ranks of his supporters, so as to share some of that patronage as to the disposition of which he is now so anxious.

"GEN. TAYLOR.—We sincerely regret that Gen. Taylor has suffered himself to be brought out as a candidate for the Presidency."—*Union.*

No doubt. We are perfectly satisfied that for once the Union spoke its sentiments frankly. Any body else would have suited the Union and its employers better than Gen. Taylor; and though it be the Union's "painful duty to protest" against his nomination, we scarcely think that that protest will have much weight with the Whig Convention.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LAST LETTER.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot contradicts the assertion of the Union &c. that General Taylor's Allison letter was written in Washington and sent out to Baton Rouge by Major Bliss for the General to sign, and gives facts to show conclusively that it was not. We are so crowded that we have not room this week for the statement.

Gen. Taylor was in New Orleans, on business, a few days ago, in excellent health, looking as though he had a dozen campaigns in him yet.

Col. Paine and Lieut. Nash, of the N. C. Regiment, arrived at New Orleans on the 3d inst., on their way home.

MARYLAND.—The Whig State Convention of Maryland appointed eight Delegates to the National Convention; and declared Mr. Clay the first choice and Gen. Taylor the second choice of Maryland, instructing the Delegates to vote accordingly.

MAINE.—A Taylor Delegate has been appointed from one District in Maine to the National Convention.

The Locofoco National Convention will assemble in Baltimore on Tuesday next. Nobody can tell who will be the nominee for President, but we think the chances are rather in favor of Polk.

HOW TO GATHER A CROWD.—The Virginia Locofocos intend to have a sufficiency of delegates in their National Convention, probably hoping to find "wisdom in a multitude of counsellors." The Albemarle District Convention appointed one Delegate for every 100 Locofoco votes given at the last Presidential election, making 28 Delegates from that District alone. If the rest of the country had appointed Delegates in the same proportion, the Convention would have consisted of 13,358 members.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—A valued friend writes to us,—

"I want the people of our State to be urged to the adoption of some means to begin and carry on a system of Internal Improvement *within the State*, and for the benefit of the State. I want them to give up *now* the long continued and *ruinous* practice of looking *only* to General Politics in selecting our candidates for public office in the State. I want to see a *new party*—an *Internal Improvement party*—got up *now*, and select a Governor and Legislature who will look only to developing the resources of our State. Cannot something be done? Cannot the various local and conflicting interests be reconciled to some extent!"

PLANK ROADS.—The rapid increase of number, and great popularity, of this kind of Roads, at the North, will justify a frequent reference to them, especially in a part of the country, like this, where the population is not sufficiently dense, nor the produce and wealth sufficiently abundant, to justify the construction of a great number of Rail Roads.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. M. Barringer for a copy of a Report made to the Legislature of Wisconsin by Philo White, Esq. (formerly of this State,) who, as Chairman of a Committee, has embodied a great deal of information derived from Reports to the N. Y. Legislature by Engineers and others. From this, mainly, we collect the following facts and views.

Plank Roads have been in use in Russia for many years. They were first introduced in America by Lord Sydenham, who had seen and appreciated them in Russia; and who, when appointed Governor of Canada, determined to improve the highways there by introducing these roads. Accordingly, less than ten years ago he commenced the first plank road in America. As soon as its advantages were seen, others were projected, until about fifteen of them, of about the aggregate length of 4 or 500 miles, are either finished or in progress of construction, in Canada.

In New York the first plank road charter was obtained in 1844. Since that time, 20 such roads have been or are being constructed; and a number of others are projected. The length of the whole being about 600 miles.

On a single track road the plank is best 8 feet long. On a double track two separate planks 8 feet wide each. All over 8 feet is found to be, for all practical purposes, useless. Ordinarily one track, with a good side road for a turn out, is found to be sufficient. The plank should be 3 or 4 inches thick, and 8 to 15 inches wide. Two sleepers, 4 inches square, are laid lengthwise of the road, for an 8 feet track. In some roads, however, sleepers are not used, but the plank laid directly on the earth. When used, they should be placed so as to be under the wheels, and should be sunk in the ground so as to leave the upper surface visible merely. They will last as long as two or three plankings, if properly bedded.

Side ditches and cross culverts are indispensably necessary to the durability of the road, by carrying off the water. The plank should be laid close, tight, and firm on the surface of the earth. The grading required is not often great; an ascent of one foot in ten being perfectly admissible on a plank road.

It is ascertained that a plank road will last from seven to twelve years. The wear of the first year is equal to that of the next seven; and the repairs of the first year double those of any succeeding year until it is required to replank.

Mr. Geddes, the engineer, made the following estimate of the average cost per mile of the Salina Road:

Sills, 4 by 4 inch scantling,	14,080ft	
Plank, 8ft long, 4 inches thick,	168,920ft	
At $5 per M,	183,000ft	$915
Laying and grading, $1 per rod,		320
Engineering, superintendence, &c. at 10 per cent.,		162
Gates and gate houses,		100
Sluices, bridges and contingencies,		63
Aggregate cost per mile,		$1,560

This was the *estimate*; the *actual cost* of the road, as we learn from the Superintendent, was only $1,487 per mile.

Persons who have travelled in England, say that there is not as good a road in that country as this Salina road.

Two horse light wagons, with five or six passengers, travel from 8 to 10 miles an hour with ease on plank roads. Two horses usually haul 4000 lbs., or 16 bbls. of Flour, at a load. And these roads are not affected by good or bad weather. The travel in winter is about as good as in summer. The distance travelled may be nearly double, with double the load, usual on our common roads.

The tolls charged on the plank roads at the North are from 1 to 2 cents per mile for each two horse vehicle. With such tolls the Salina road has paid dividends of 12½ per cent. per annum, and accumulated a surplus fund.

It will be seen at a glance what a change such roads would work in North Carolina. A four horse wagon, loaded with perhaps 3000 lbs., now struggles along at the rate of 20 miles a day, with great wear and tear of wagon, and horses, and owner's patience. On a good plank road the load of the same team would be 6000 lbs. the distance travelled (with more ease) probably 30 miles. A trip to and from Salisbury on such a road would occupy eight days. Now it takes twelve. Here would be a saving of four days to drivers and horses. The freight received for hauling a load of 3000 lbs. is now, at 75 cents, $22 50. A load of 6000 lbs. at the same rate, would produce $45. But probably the price of hauling would be reduced one-half. In either event the difference would be saved. A load of Corn is now about 40 or 50 bushels. On such a road 80 or 100 bushels might be brought. Now, Corn is not worth hauling from any great distance. With plank roads, it would be well worth hauling from even beyond Salisbury; and we might hope to see the produce of that rich section of our State meet the produce of Ohio in the Wilmington market, and drive it back, freeing our agricultural State from the reproach of buying its food from Ohio.

PINE TREES.—We are informed that it is not alone the Trees which have been tapped (or boxed) for getting Turpentine that are dying; but that whole acres, and tens of acres in a body, of pine trees which have never been boxed, have died, and are dying. This fatality is attributed to a worm.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 8th, Mr. Houston advocated the bill to take military possession of Yucatan.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland followed, and commented upon the fact, that although the subject had been laid before our Executive six months ago, he had only submitted it to the Senate a few days since. He did not believe Yucatan would throw herself into the arms of the British. Texas had formerly pursued the same policy.

Mr. Hannegan replied, and believed that it was the object of England to seize Yucatan.

Mr. J. Davis spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Calhoun followed, and said he did not believe that England would interfere in the affairs of Yucatan. He had neither seen nor heard any thing to warrant the belief that she would.

Mr. Westcott spoke at some length in support of the bill. He would vote for any measure that would prevent England from taking possession of Yucatan, and to protect our interests.

A resolution was then adopted, calling on the President for further correspondence on the subject.

On Tuesday, the President communicated further documents relative to Yucatan.

Mr. Johnson's resolution in relation to the failure of the President to send in the nominations of officers heretofore appointed in the army, was taken up, and Mr. Johnson struck out that part calling for the President's reasons. Mr. Allen then opposed the resolution and Mr. Johnson defended it.

Mr. Niles delivered a very long speech in opposition to the bill to take military possession of Yucatan.

On Wednesday, Mr. Johnson continued the debate on the resolution relative to nominations not sent in.

Mr. Cass spoke at length in reply to Mr. Niles on the Yucatan bill.

On Thursday, Mr. Davis of Mass spoke against the Yucatan bill.

On Friday, Mr. Johnson finished his speech on the Pillow resolution, arguing, that if the President withheld General Pillow's nomination because he feared the Senate would not confirm the appointment, he (the President) was pursuing a course unbecoming his position, and contrary to his duty.

An Executive session was held.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday the 8th, the bill respecting bounty lands to officers promoted from the ranks, was debated, amended and passed.

On Tuesday, most of the sitting was devoted to debate on a bill to admit Wisconsin into the Union as a State.

On Wednesday, the debate was resumed.

On Thursday, the bill to admit Wisconsin into the Union was passed. [When it passes the Senate, this will make the 30th State.]

The Revolutionary Pension bill was taken up and debated. Mr. Rockwell of Conn. made a strong speech in exposure of the blunders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On Friday, private bills occupied the day.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—It is said that the Senate has confirmed Gens. Twiggs and Wool as Brevet Major Generals; Col. Churchill as Brigadier; and Major Thomas and Captains Washington and Bragg as Lieut. Colonels.

THE CALDWELL MONUMENT.—We call attention to the publication of the Alumni Association of our University, showing the progress made in collecting a fund for the erection of a Monument to Dr. Caldwell, who was for so many years the able and excellent Head of that Institution. We trust that other friends of the deceased and of the Institution will come forward and aid the laudable object with the small sum (Three Dollars) to which each subscription is limited,—so that we may have a Monument, of which it may be said among us, as it was said in Israel of old "That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by this stone? then ye shall answer them," &c.

The name of the Post Office lately called Laurel Hill is changed to Springfield—M. W. McNair, Esq. Postmaster,—and a new office is established at Laurel Hill, and Mr. Wm. Briggs is appointed Postmaster.

The Post Office at White Hall, Bladen county, is called White's Creek, instead of Clear Creek, as published some time since.

SPECIE GOING.—Two vessels which sailed from New York last week took $973,216 in specie.

We really think that the Wilmington Journal should be among the last papers to call upon us to publish a Locofoco document, and a document, too, that such a leading Locofoco paper as the N. Y. Evening Post thinks unworthy of a place in its columns. When the Journal forms the habit of doing the Whigs "justice," by publishing Whig documents, it may have more reason than it now has to call upon us to fill eight or ten columns of our paper with Locofoco matter.

FACTS FOR WORKMEN.—The Tariff of 1846 admits millions of dollars worth of foreign made goods into the United States, which take the place of so many home made goods. Who is benefitted by this? Why the foreign workmen, of course.—Who is injured by it? The American workmen, of course.

In the year ending June 1846, under the old Tariff, 10,640,215 yards of plain calicoes were exported from England to the United States. In the year ending June 1847, under the new Tariff, 41,519,244 yards of the same goods were exported to the United States. Increase 300 per cent.—Who are benefitted, and who suffer?

The official records show that other things have increased at the rate of 100 per cent.

Would it not be better that our own laborers should have the profit of making these goods?

Mr. Trist left yesterday for the plantation of his brother, near New River, where he intends remaining a few days. He will then proceed to his residence in Virginia, where, the Delta says, he will prepare an address to the people of the United States in defence of his conduct in Mexico.

N. O. Mercury, May 4.

Mr. Manly in Hyde.—We learn from a gentleman in Hyde, that our Candidate for Governor met his appointment there, and had a very large number out to hear him, of both parties. No man, it is said, has ever before produced in that County, a more decided impression. Both parties seemed to yield to the captivating influence of his Speech, and, it is believed that, in August next, his majority will be about the most decisive ever obtained in the County. Mr. Manly is in the finest health and spirits, and is most industriously occupied in the duties of the canvass.

Raleigh Register.

Stockholders' Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear was held in this town on Wednesday last. Dr. Frederick J. Hill represented the stock owned by the State of North Carolina. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—A. J. DeRosset, Sen., Gabriel Holmes, Edward B. Dudley, Samuel Black, John D. Jones, John Wooster, P. K. Dickinson, John Walker, Samuel Shuter, Thomas H. Wright, and Wm. B. Giles.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Scott has left Mexico for New York—Court of Inquiry adjourned and now sitting in New Orleans—Probable ratification of the Treaty.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 8.

The United States steamer New Orleans arrived on Sunday from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 3d inst.

Gen. Scott and suite left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult., and arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th. He immediately embarked on the brig St Petersburg for New York, under a salute from Fort Conception. He was waited upon by the commander of the fleet and received a salute from the flag ship Cumberland. On Monday, the 1st inst., the St. Petersburg was towed to sea by the propeller Thompson. In passing the store ship Relief and frigate Cumberland their rigging was manned and three cheers given the old hero. On the 3d inst., the General exchanged visits with Com. Perry and was saluted by the flag ship Cumberland.

Among the passengers on the New-Orleans, were Gen. Pillow and staff, Gen. Towson, Gen. Cushing and staff, Col. Belknap, Col. Childs, Col. Duncan, Col. Withers, and a number of officers.

So desperate at one time was thought the chance of bringing together a quorum of Congress, that the President had determined to exclude the States of New Mexico, Chihuahua and Yucatan, in estimating the representation, so that a smaller number may constitute a quorum. Subsequent events led him to believe that a quorum could be obtained, and the President re-considered his determination.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 26, 1848.

Gen. Pillow left here on Sunday, the 23d inst., with an escort of Louisiana Mounted Men. The night before he left he was serenaded by the splendid band of the 2d Infantry, and the next morning a large number of officers accompanied him some distance upon the road. The Court of Inquiry left on the 24th.

In my last letter I stated that Gen. Butler was to review the volunteers in the city on the 22d inst. The review was far more extensive than I was informed it would be, and came off on the plain fronting Molino del Rey. The divisions of Gen. Worth and Pillow, the former consisting of five regiments of Infantry of the old line, a squadron of horse, and Col. Duncan's battery, now commanded by Lieut. Hunt, and the latter of the six regiments of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana volunteers, were reviewed, and the line when extended was over a mile in length. This is the largest review that has been during the war, and all present confessed it was the most magnificent military display they had ever beheld. A melancholy interest was added to the spectacle, by the display of the torn and tattered colors of the 4th, 5th, and 6th regiments of infantry, as they marched by the General-in-chief. On the 24th, the fine division of Gen. Smith was reviewed by the General-in-chief and its manœuvering elicited the admiration of every military man present. These reviews were in anticipation of the possibility of a forward movement being soon required.

The letter of your Queretaro correspondent, of the 23d inst., which I send you, is full of interest, and some of its information is important. The extracts from the message of Rosa to the members of Congress now at Queretaro, show that Pena y Pena fully realizes the dangerous position of the nationality of the country, should the treaty not be ratified in season—and also shows an energetic determination to spare no effort to bring about peace. The passage in the conclusion of the message, I presume refers to the intention of the President to decree that, in consequence of the condition of Yucatan, and other States, arising from the war, a certain number (less than the constitutional quorum) shall form a quorum. It is probable he will have to resort to this measure, as it is understood here that several Congressmen, who are not willing to oppose the treaty by a direct vote, intend to defeat it by breaking the quorum, whenever the question is put.

The paragraph in the letter relative to the sermon of the Padre Sanchez is at this moment very important. It was supposed, that in consequence of the amendments made by the Senate of the United States to the clauses of the treaty relating to the recognition of the Mexican church, in the territory proposed to be ceded to us, that the clergy would oppose the ratification of the treaty, or at least require that the clause be re-inserted. Not so, however. Your correspondent is right in representing the Padre Sanchez as the organ of the clergy, and a great majority of them favor the ratification of the treaty as it stands. The clergy of this city, fearing the inability of Pena y Pena to raise the forced loan of $150,000 to $200,000 in Queretaro, for the purpose of assembling Congress and supporting the Government, (which, when translated, means for the purpose of bribing the refractory Congressmen,) held meetings and resolved upon loaning the money from the funds of the church. I understand the whole sum will be sent to Queretaro to-morrow. These facts, to my mind, settle the question as to whether the treaty will be ratified or not, in the affirmative.

The individual referred to as having been baptised with so much pomp at Queretaro, and who had the honor of having Pena y Pena stand at the baptismal font as his godfather, is, without a doubt, the Lieut. O'Sullivan I have already spoken of as having resigned his commission in the 3d Infantry and gone to Queretaro to join the enemy. He is not a legal deserter, but all the dishonor of moral guilt will ever attach itself to his name.

The Commissioners will not leave for Queretaro, until the 29th or 30th inst. In the meantime, the troops which are to form the escort are being inspected daily, and are being prepared to present a fine appearance, in point of clothing and equipments.

The trial of Lieut. Hare, of the Pennsylvania Regiment, for burglary and murder, was concluded, but the result was not known. A *nolle prosequi* had been entered in the case of Lieut. Mathison, of the same regiment, and he was remanded to prison. Lieut. Dutton's trial was next to come on. Lieut. Tilden, 2d Infantry, has also been implicated by the State's evidence, and arrested.

The letter from Queretaro, referred to, gives an extract from a Government order, calling for a forced loan of $150,000 to $200,000, to pay the expenses of Members of Congress, and urging it on the ground of the shortness of time for ratifying the treaty, which should be ratified by the 15th May, at the latest, to reach Washington by the 2d June. It concludes as follows:—

'His Excellency the President thinks that the salvation of the Republic imperatively demands the prompt meeting of Congress, and in order not to incur the terrible responsibility of losing the nationality of the country, the Executive will dictate extraordinary measures, which he never would have adopted if circumstances were not so very difficult and dangerous.'

The priest Sanchez, the clergy's organ, in one of his sermons, at which the greater part of the members of the Administration and of Congress were present, said: "Gentlemen: The only way to save the Republic, and—in pardoning the injuries you have received—to prove yourselves Christians, is to make peace."

QUERETARO, April 25, 1848.

Few of the Deputies are wanting for a quorum. Queretaro presents a most animated aspect, and nothing is talked of but peace. The most vehement party for war, is without doubt, the army, but it has fallen so low in public estimation, and is so numerically weak that it is doubtful if they can get up a *pronunciamento*, as it was publicly rumored here within the last few days they would.

The Court of Inquiry.—The court of inquiry met at the St. Charles Hotel in this city this morning with closed doors and adjourned until to-morrow morning, when various witnesses in this city will be examined. We understand that the members of the court will leave the city on the 10th or 11th by the way of the river to hold a session in Frederick, Md., where they will adjourn about the 29th inst., unless something unexpected should turn up in the meantime.—*N. O. Picayune.*

☞The Steamer Henrietta will leave the Landing on Tuesday the 23d instant, at *6 o'clock in the morning*, for Wilmington. All persons wishing to attend the *Episcopal Convention*, and others, may have the opportunity of being landed in Wilmington before Sun-set on that day. Way passengers taken from any of the landings upon the river, by making the necessary signal.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15th, 1848.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.
THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday the 2d June next, in the Town of Fayetteville.
E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 13, 1848.—15-3t ☞Raleigh Register 2w

The Commissioners of Wilmington have determined not to make the subscription of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, which they were requested to do by a large majority of the citizens of the town. The ground they take is, that no legislative enactment, conferring powers upon them, authorizes them to do so, and that they might by such proceeding involve themselves in individual responsibilities. It can hardly be doubted that the next Legislature will give the Commissioners the requisite power to make the subscription, supposing that they do not now possess it.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

MARRIED.

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Mood, Mr. JESSE DECKER to Miss ANN MARIA H. CAMPBELL.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. John Depo, Mr. E. TURLINGTON, merchant of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY JANE WRIGHT.

In this county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. E. McNair, Col. K. MURCHISON to Miss C. W. McNEILL. Also, on the 10th, Mr. D. GEDDIE to Miss ELIZABETH McPHAIL.

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. J. R. HAWSE to Miss MARTHA BLACK, both of Wilmington.

In Raleigh, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. ROBERT PAINE WARING, of King William, Va., to Miss AUGUSTA E. G. HENRY, third daughter of the late Hon. L. D. Henry.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. WM. ROGERS to Miss MARY, daughter of Capt. E. P. Guion.

In Union county, on the 2d inst., by Cary Tolson, Esq., Mr. BRYANT BAUCUM to Miss FRANCES SHERRON.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on the 3d inst., Mr JOHN MURPHY, aged about 70 years. The deceased had been for many years a resident of Salisbury, and one of its largest and most enterprising Merchants.

In Rowan, on the 28th ult., JAMES OWENS, Esq., aged about 50. In his death the County has lost a valuable citizen.

In the vicinity of Pittsborough, on the 14th ult., Mr. NATHANIEL WARD, aged 68.

On the 14th day of March last, at his residence in Coosa county, Ala., in the 83d year of his age, JOHN P. GRAHAM, Esq., a native of Scotland, but for more than sixty years a citizen of Richmond county, N. C. He removed to Alabama in 1836, and died esteemed and lamented by every person who knew him.

At Monroe, Union county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. HUGH STEWART, Clerk of the County Court, aged about 54 years.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 24th ult., Mr. THOMAS BARNETT, a soldier of the Revolution.

In Orange county, on the 20th ult., Mrs. LUCY HAWKINS PATTERSON, wife of James N. Patterson, Esq. Also, on the 3d inst., RICHARD WOODS, son of Mr. James Woods, in the 18th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 16.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6¼	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	47 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum. bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2¼
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2¼
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 15 "

A mixed lot of 105 bales of Cotton was sold yesterday, 64 bales at 6¼, and 41 bales at 5 cents. No change in other articles.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round 8. Hams 10. Sales quick. A cargo of Corn sold at 53. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lard 8½. Flooring Boards 8 to 9. Wide 5 50 to 6. Scantling 4 50 to 5. Mill Timber 3 to 6 50, dull. Molasses 18½ to 23. Receipts of Turpentine light. Sales of Virgin dip at 2 50; yellow 2 15 to 2 25; hard 1 15: None on sale. Spirits 25½ to 26. Tar 1 37. Oats 45. Shingles flat at $1 per M. for a fair article.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5½. Sales of the week 127 bales, of the whole season 9,070 bales. Bacon 6½ to 7½. Lard 8. Corn 50. Flour 4½ to 5.

Cotton at Columbia, 3¼ to 5⅞. At Camden 4¾ to 5½. At Columbus 4 to 5⅜.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 7, chiefly 5¼ to 6¼. Corn 49 to 52. Flour 5¾ to 7½. Western Bacon 3¼ to 5. N. O. Sugar 4 44 to 5 62.

Total receipts of cotton 2,030,537 bales, against 1,662,962 last year.

At New York, Flour 6 50 to 6 69. Wheat 1 28 to 1 31. Corn 55 to 58. Cotton market firm. Spirits Turpentine 33 c. cash. [This was before the arrival of the Steamer.]

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 9—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for T S Lutterloh, E Fuller, W L McGary, L McKellar, J C Hooper, J Cade, Crow & Rea, N McDuffie.

May 11—Steamer Rowan with boat Ben Berry in tow, with goods for B Rose & Son, H L Myrover & Co, J & T Waddill, F W Piassman, Jas Dodd, T L Vincent, N M Hill, Mrs. Walton, I Sampson, C W Andrews, J Brooksbank, T S & C Lutterloh, J D Williams, T C Pfohl, L McKellar, C Monroe, T C Blake, John Winslow, Miss Martha Belden, Mr Freshwater, J A McDonald, G C Polk.

May 12—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for T J Johnson & Co, A A McKethan, Mrs S Hart, J Jenkins, Hall & Hall, J D Williams, Shaw & Gardner, B Rush, A M Campbell, of this town; and for L F Carr, J Williford, Hauser & Wilson, J New, T Caldwell & Son, Jenkins & Roberts, Boger & Maxwell, T T Hunt.

May 13—Steamer Gov Graham, with goods for J H & J Martine, Geo Greenfield, T Lineback, W L McGary, E Fuller, Eli Purney, J McLelland, J Porter, W McIntyre, J Brooksbank.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 9.—Schr. R. W. Brown from New York. 10.—Schrs. Lucy Ann from Philadelphia, Charles Mills from New York, Betsey Ames from East Greenwich, Zenobia from Mattamuskeet 11.—Brig Huraka from Philadelphia; Schrs. Morris P. Waln from N. York, G. W. Davis from do. 12—Schr. Napoleon from Providence, brig Watsom fm St Thomas.

☞THE public Examination at Floral College will commence on Wednesday the last day of the present month, and close the following day.
May 13, 1848. Carolinian 1 week.

DAILY EXPECTED,
100 Barrels No. 3 Mackerel.
150 Bundles Hay, on consignment,
By W. O. JEFFREYS.
Wilmington, May 13, 1848. 15

LAND SALE.
WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 3d day of July next, the Lot and Dwelling on Gillespie street, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
May 15, 1848. 15ts

TO JOURNEYMAN PRINTERS.—Three steady, *first rate workmen*, (none other need apply,) can find immediate and permanent employment, by an early application to this office. Good wages will be given.—*Wilmington Commercial Review.*

Cumberland Superior Court of Law.

WHEREAS, it appearing to the Honorable John L. Bailey, the Judge holding the Spring Term of this Court, that the business on the Civil Docket cannot be done at this Term: It is therefore Ordered, that a Special Term be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the *third Monday in June* next; and that all persons interested may have notice thereof—It is further Ordered, that publication be made by advertisement in both the newspapers published in Fayetteville.

Now, therefore, Notice is given to all Suitors, Witnesses and others, in civil cases, who were bound to attend Spring Term 1848, and not discharged, to make their personal appearance at the said Special Court, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law provides.

D. G. McRAE, Clerk.

May 13, 1848. 15-4t

☞Carolinian copy till Court.

For Sale on Consignment,
20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds. W. I. ditto,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS
May 15, 1848. 15tf

A CARD.
INSTRUCTION IN DANCING, WALTZING, &c. &c.
Monsieur Bossieux,
FROM RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
HAS the honor of presenting his respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity, and to announce that he will give a Course of Sixteen DANCING LESSONS for Six Dollars. As the season is far advanced and his time much limited, he respectfully requests the immediate attention of Parents who wish their children to learn what the French think the most important instruction for young persons, to improve manners, health, taste for music, and to bring those who have little ear for it, to understand it, and acquire that important accomplishment in a short time. To impart instruction advantageously, the art of Dancing should be taught by a Professor who teaches by system and method, as in any other art or science. Monsieur B's mode of teaching is entirely different from the usual way the art is taught in this country. His first Lesson will be given on Thursday next, the 18th inst., and will continue four times per week, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for young ladies and small masters. If a class of young gentlemen can be made up, of any number, they will be attended to at night. He will be happy to attend a private class, at Pupils' houses or at his Room, at any time most convenient.
If a number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who have been already taught Dancing, desire to learn the fashionable Polka Dance, by forming a Class of 8 or more, (as the figure requires but few to learn the step,) Mr. B. will be very happy to teach them in private class at any place most convenient to the Pupils. Terms for this class will be $10.
☞The School will be held in the New Hotel.
May 15.

Chills and Fever.
Ague and Fever.
DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS
ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.
They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.
The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—
AUGUST 24th, 1847.
Dear Sir: Having been informed that you intend to circulate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, when the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.
Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.
These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

Stolen from the Subscriber,

ON Saturday night the 6th May, a NEGRO WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN. The woman's name is Hannah; the eldest boy is named Wasdon and the youngest is named Curtis. The woman is of ordinary size, very black, and has a scar on her great toe. The oldest boy is a bright mulatto, and the youngest is black.—The woman is about thirty-six or seven years of age; one of the boys is about twelve years of age, and the other is about four years. There was a small Bay Mare stolen at the same time. The mare has a white spot in her forehead.

ANN McCULLIN.

Wayne county, May 8, 1848. 15-2w

NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
And Printers' Warehouse.
ESTABLISHED IN 1810.
JOHN T. WHITE, Type Founder, has removed to No. 53 CLIFF STREET, corner of Beekman street, New York, and would call the attention of Editors and Printers generally to his assortment of
Types, Flowers and Ornaments,
Which will be found as varied and extensive as at any establishment in America, and to which constant additions are being made, and which are now offered at greatly reduced prices.
Also, PRESSES of the different kinds, Chases, Cases, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article required in a printing office, on the most reasonable terms.
Old Type taken in exchange for new, at nine cents per pound.
Editors or Printers wishing to establish a Newspaper, Book or Job Printing Office, will be furnished with an estimate in detail for the same by stating the size of the paper or the particular style and quantity of the work to be executed.
Editors of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times previous to the first of July 1848, and send a copy of the paper containing the same to the Foundry, shall be allowed the amount of their charge on purchasing three times its amount.
May 2, 1848. 15-3w

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION,
From its having almost always baffled the most skilful medical treatment, has very justly been termed the "Opprobrium of Physicians," and until within a few years, been generally considered incurable, although many medical men of the highest standing, among whom we may mention Laennec and his friend Bayle—both distinguished authors, admit that this much dreaded disease *may* be cured, even in its advanced stages, when the lungs are not completely disorganized. The remedy which we now offer, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, for the cure of this disease, not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness; and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.
None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.
☞For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

159 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb 21. 3-tf

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.
1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.
2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.
For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,
Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

All Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 249 Market street,
BALTIMORE.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1848. 5-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained a high character for the promptness of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of their value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM CONNER, Sec'y.
Effects on terms **as favorable as any other Company.**

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
July 29, 1848. 99tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for forty years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar to a few Young Ladies at their residences or [illegible].

Also instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, or no pay will be taken.
Feb 12, 1848. 2tf

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Orange Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His Table will be supplied with the best fare which the market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and [illegible]. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.
NEILL McPHAUL.
[illegible] P. O., Robeson county, N. C. 99tf
Dec 7, 1847.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his apparatus and mode of operating, confidently relying on his pictures as the best criterion of his ability.

He would tender to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instruction given with all the latest improvements, apparatus, &c. furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 doors West of Biggs's Hotel.

The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, Instruments of German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of
Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silicia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nutcrackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tamborines, harmonicans, picolo flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassada, bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ninyong Teas; Scotch and maccoboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3 tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, (or on time for good negotiable Notes,) with any quantity of Nos 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Huske, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.
E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1848.

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles, all operations on his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. &c. and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c. and all diseases to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.
☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices,* at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash,* and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends,* and the public generally, respectfully solicited.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleh'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.
Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1847. 82 tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both Firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.
HALL & HALL.
Oct 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,
Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95 tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
July 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller.

Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3 tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either at Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848 5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.
C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.
July 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of
CHAIRS,
Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 90tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat,)
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, fitting up, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

All Boats will be [illegible] to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan 29, 1848. 1-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travelling public between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity in the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.

The Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered as good, if not better for running as when new. She will take Freight on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two [illegible] at this place, [illegible]. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former acts of a good nature and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to merit [illegible] travelling public.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.
E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,
Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine *Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,*
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr; Hydr Chlor. Mit; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Window and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Haarlem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are labouring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Pam's Sulphate of Quinine,

for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil.

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

[illegible]

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: [illegible]

Yours very gratefully,
S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superiority, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1600 Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

BOOK STORE AND BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner) next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Gigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Love's U. S. [illegible]; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Landor, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentatation Books; The Rose; Unsine [illegible]; Christmas Blossoms; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer Books; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Gold Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months, assistance) of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his attention to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*
D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept 29, 1847. 81tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly and very cheap at the Book Bindery of
D. R. BELL.
Oct 4, 1847. 83tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, neatly bound, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Bowen's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Cutty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, covering the whole subject; $1 20.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 40.
Character Sketches, 2d Series, 50.
For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, [illegible] 50; Walks in the [illegible] 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Mrs. Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social [illegible], 25; Taylor and his Generals, 75; [illegible] a variety of Blank Books [illegible].
March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Groves Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Reduced Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—In Equity.
John Harrison, *vs.* Susan Wells, Matthias Vaught and wife Fanny.
Bill for Specific Performance.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Matthias Vaught, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying the said Matthias to be and appear before the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1848.
J. A. MAULTSBY, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $3 00] 11-6w